

THE CHRONICLE

Provincial Library
Edmonton

VOL. IX, NO. 3.

CROSSFIELD, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21st, 1916.

PRICE \$1 A YEAR.

LAUT BROS.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS FROM LAUT'S HARDWARE.

Clarks "Foot" Warmers, each	\$2.50 to \$3.50
Cow Chains, two styles, each	30c
Halter Chains, each	30c
Axes, good quality	\$1.00 up
Harness Dressing, now is a good time to fit your harness up for the spring work, small cans 45c, large cans	60c
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	\$2.00
Bucksaws, each	75c
Crosscut Saws, 5 1/2 feet, each	2.50
Wheelbarrows, each	\$3.00 & 5.00
Stable Forks, each	1.00 to 1.60
Stable Brooms, each	1.00
Felt Paper, per roll	3.50
Tar Paper	1.10 to 1.35
Log Chains, each	1.50 to 2.50
Neverslip Shoes and Calks in all sizes.	
Horse Raps, each	50c to 85c
Farriers Knives, each	50c
Cobblers Sets, each	\$1.00

Laut Brothers, HARDWARE & GROCERIES.

CROSSFIELD MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Cured Meats and Fish always on hand

Try our noted Homemade Sausage, fresh daily.

Phone 24. Highest Price Paid for Hides and Poultry.

TIMS & CUMING, Props.

CHAS. HULTGREN

Notary Public and Commissioner for taking Affidavits

Conveyancing of all kinds of Legal Papers such as
TRANSFERS, MORTGAGES, AGREEMENTS OF SALE, LEASES.

Drawing up of WILLS. Etc. Etc.
INSURANCE and LOANS my Speciality.

AGENT FOR THE

John Deere Machinery. Low Dain Spreader.

Grain Tanks, Potato Diggers, and all Seasonable Goods.

Ironclad, Davenport, Roller Bearing Steel gear a new Ideal Wagons

Brookville Buggies, Surreys and Democarts.

John Deere and Bissell Discs. Hansmann Tractor Hitch.

Your Inspection Invited. Your Patronage Our Mutual Benefit.

Prompt Attention Guaranteed.

CHAS. HULTGREN, Crossfield

ESTRAY.—Bay Mare, left hind leg white, white on right hind foot, star on face, white stripe on nose, black point, about 900 pounds weight. Eight years old and gentle. No visible brand. On the premises of R. J. Nissen, sec. 31, tp. 28 R. 28, w. of 4th. G. McLeod, Brand Reader.

Don't start the new year off with owing for the Chronicles you had during the old year. Call at the office with that dollar the first time you are in town.

Local and General:

Mrs. F. Wanacke journeyed to Calgary on Tuesday afternoon to visit her mother for a few days.

We notice in the Gazette for the month of January the name of Cheney Spencer James, of Crossfield, has been placed on the list of Commissioners for taking affidavits.

Much inconvenience has been caused of late through advertisers and others bringing in copy and changes on Thursdays. We would esteem it a favour if they would let us have these not later than noon on Wednesdays.

The names of Jas. Eagleson and Geo. Smith, of Crossfield, have been added to our lengthy list of Empire Defenders, both having joined the 187th Battalion at Calgary on Tuesday last.

The annual meeting of the Crossfield School District was held in the Fire Hall, on Saturday afternoon. Mr. A. R. Thomas, the retiring trustee was re-elected. At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. C. McKay was appointed Secretary. Mr. E. S. McRory having resigned.

The dance organised by the fair sex of Crossfield took place in the I.O.O.F. Hall, on Friday evening last, being the first dance of the year. It was called the leap year dance. Contrary to the general rule (gents' \$1), this time the ladies were asked to pay the necessary dollar and provide the supper, and invited the gents'. They did it too. A good number of dancers were present and everybody enjoyed themselves. The Misses Halliday assisted by Mrs. R. Lewis supplied the music. We wonder if any leap year proposals were made.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR TIMOTHY HAY.

No. 1 consists of Timothy, with not more than one eighth of other tame grass mixed, of good color, sound, well cured, free from stubble, spear grass, and wild barley (commonly called fox-tail) \$9.50 f.o.b. Crossfield.

No. 2 consists of Timothy, with not more than one quarter of other tame grasses, of fair color, sound, well cured, free from stubble, spear grass and wild barley (commonly called fox-tail) \$8.50 f.o.b. Crossfield.

Anyone wishing to sell can get instructions through

ONTKES & THOMAS.

In the fall Examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music, London, England, held in Calgary, on Nov. 10th, 1915. We notice the name of Miss Muriel Creighton as having passed her examination in both practical and written music. Miss Creighton has a number of students in Crossfield and district.

Everybody is invited to an Entertainment, Box Social and Dance, to be held at the Inverlea School House on Friday evening, January 28th. A good programme is being prepared. Proceeds in aid of the Inverlea Skating Rink. Everybody welcome. Ladies are asked to bring boxes.

For Sale.—Full size folding Bed, bevel plate mirror in front, just the thing for small home. Takes up no more room than a dresser.—See

On Sale, a Heating Stove in good condition.

A. A. Halliday.

Stocktaking!

Too busy to give any particulars, but we are right on the job and ready to supply you with anything you require in the

HARDWARE

TIN-SMITHING

or CROCKERY LINE

Prices on all lines are climbing up. The sooner you buy the cheaper you will buy.

Our Motto:—"Good Goods at Right Prices."

W. McRory & Sons

HARDWARE SPECIALISTS AND HEATING EXPERTS.

CROSSFIELD DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION U.F.A. LIMITED.

THIS SPACE is retained for the use of Members of U.F.A., to Advertise anything they may want to Sell, have to Buy or Exchange.

For Sale.—Young high grade Shorthorn Cows and Heifers, in calf. Also some registered Bulls rising one year. Buff Orpington Cockerels. E. Richards.

For Sale.—Some Young Pedigree Berkshire Sows. G. T. Jones Wanted to Buy, some Calves. Thos. Fitzgerald. Lost, one Berkshire Boar, about two years old, weight about 300 lbs, with white spot on nose. Anyone knowing the whereabouts of same please phone L. V. Bliss.

Stray.—One Red Mooley Steer, rising two years. \$75 R hip A suitable reward will be paid for information. Geo. Fox.

For Sale.—Registered Holstein Bull, rising 3. J. S. Davie. For Sale.—Cream Separator, 500 lb. cap. Grade Bull Calf, about 9 months old. Wanted.—Farm Truck. J. A. Sackett.

For Sale.—Collie Pups. Jos. Cressman.

For Sale, Three Berkshire Brood Sows. Jas. Fitzgerald.

Wanted, a couple of Good Fresh Cows. F. Purvis.

Wanted, Pony for Children to ride to school. John Blough.

For Sale, 3 1/2 year stock Geese, 1 pure bred Toulon Gander, \$8.00. G. T. Jones.

Flour and Cereals on Hand.

Free to Members of U.F.A.

A. A. HALL, Pres. A. W. GORDON, Secy.-Treas.

JAM WEEK!

Wagstaffe's Pure Fruit Jams, 5 lb. Pails.

Plum, regular 75c for	65c
Apricot " 75c "	65c
Crab Apple Jelly, regular 80c for	70c
Old English Marmalade, regular 75c for	65c
Raspberry, regular 80c for	70c
Strawberry, " 85c "	75c
I have a compound Raspberry and Strawberry 5 lb pails, regular 60c for	50c

FARMERS' CASH STORE

Next to Post Office.

IT PAYS TO PAY CASH.

BEST ATTAINABLE IMAGE
FROM DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Red Cross Notes.

The Red Cross Society acknowledges with thanks the following donations and work:

Inverlea Sewing Circle (2 tons) \$8.00
From "The Girls," proceeds left from Leap Year Dance per Miss Gladys Halliday 7.85
Crossfield Sewing Circle 2.10
From Mr. Thomas, sale of Mr. W. McElroy's prize at Masonic "At Home" 6.25
Mrs. Ledingham, 1 surgical shirt, 4 T bandages.
Mrs. Wicks, 1 pair socks.
Gladys Ledingham, 12 hndks.
Mrs. Robinson, 1 pair socks.
"Vavoursur,"
Miss D. Robinson, 2 suits pyjamas.
Mrs. Willis, 1 pair socks.
Primary Room Crossfield School, 2 doz. hndks.
Crossfield Sewing Circle, 30 T bandages, 1 surgical shirt, 4 hndks.
Mrs. W. McElroy, 2 pair socks.
"Morrison, 1 pair socks.
"Tweedale,"
Inverlea Sewing Circle, 64 T bandages, 12 M-T. bandages (2 meetings).
Sale of Red Cross Pens, Mrs. Grasley 20c.

The next Sewing Circle Tea will be at the home of Mrs. I. Lewis, the one following at the home of Mrs. W. McElroy.

Local and General News

The cold snap which visited us seems to have passed over. The thermometer registered 35 at noon on Wednesday, quite a change from a week ago when we were experiencing below.

Dr. M. Mecklenburg, Graduate Optician and Exclusive Eyeglass Specialist, of Calgary and Edmonton, will be at the Royal Hotel, Carstairs, on Monday, Feb. 7th. Charges moderate and Satisfaction guaranteed.

There has been a general migration of the farmers of the Crossfield district to Calgary during the days of the U.F.A. Convention. The C.P.R. Co. offering special cheap facilities to travellers.

LINCOLN AND LLOYD GEORGE

Years ago protectionist newspapers began to print what was said to have been a phrase of Lincoln's, "If an American buys \$50 worth of English steel, America has the steel and England the \$50, but if he buys of an American, America has the steel and the \$50, too." The quotation passed as genuine, and it harmonizes with some references to Protection in the edition of Lincoln's writings prepared by his son.

But Free Trade critics last year began a searchlight campaign, and the expressions quoted cannot be found in Lincoln's papers. It appears that the precise words were uttered in a speech as a reflection of Lincoln's teaching, and not as a literal quotation any more than the oratorical burst in Daniel Webster's famous speech is to be taken as the literal text of John Adams.

Yet here is a quotation which may console Protectionists for the loss of the Lincoln phrase. Nearly seventy years after Peel's experiment with Free Trade, David Lloyd-George said: "If profits of our manufacturers are too high in some cases, that can be rectified, but at the worst it is not so grave an evil as the sending of orders to neutral countries when by so doing we send money out of our own country and reap none of the benefits. Profits which English manufacturers and workers make will be spent among Englishmen, while profits Americans make are altogether lost to this country."

When you agree for sake of argument that it's a good thing to buy goods made in Canada, don't forget that it's not merely a matter of argument. Do it.



THE SUPREME COURT, OF ALBERTA, 1916.

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of cases, Civil and Criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business will be held at the following times and places for the year 1916. When the date set for the opening of a Court or a Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Appellate Division
EDMONTON--Second Tuesday in January, First Tuesday in April and Third Tuesday in September.
CALGARY--Fourth Tuesday in February, Third Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in November.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes
EDMONTON AND CALGARY--Second Tuesday in January and each Tuesday thereafter, except during vacation (commencing after the long vacation on the Third Tuesday in September).

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes
EDMONTON AND CALGARY--Fourth Tuesday in April, and Fifth Tuesday in October.

For Trial of All Criminal Causes
EDMONTON AND CALGARY--Second Tuesday in January, Fourth Tuesday in March, Fifth Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in October.

WETASKIN--Third Tuesday in February and First Tuesday in October.

RED DEER--Fourth Tuesday in January and Third Tuesday in September.

STETTLE--Third Tuesday in March and Fifth Tuesday in October.

MERCURE HAT--First Tuesday in March and Second Tuesday in November.

MACLEOD--First Tuesday in March and Third Tuesday in October.

LETHBRIDGE--Fifth Tuesday in February and Third Tuesday in September.

For Trial of all Civil Causes
WETASKIN--Second Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in November.

RED DEER--Second Tuesday in March and Second Tuesday in November.

STETTLE--Fourth Tuesday in April and Third Tuesday in December.

MERCURE HAT--Second Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in December.

MACLEOD--Third Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in December.

LETHBRIDGE--Second Tuesday in February, Fourth Tuesday in May and Third Tuesday in November.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 20th day of December, 1915.

G. P. OWEN FENWICK,
Acting Deputy Attorney General.

AUCTION SALE

On the premises of Reg. Jamieson,

10 miles east, and 5 north of Crossfield.

40 Head of CATTLE

Farm Implements, Household

Goods, Horses and Poultry.

ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1916

Lunch at 11 o'clock, Sale at 12 sharp.

Woman's Thoughts Tabulated

In a list of 296,000 words used in private correspondence it has been found by statisticians that the following classes of words are dominant in the letters of women: Articles of food and terms relating to the consumption and preparation thereof; articles of wearing apparel, textiles and terms closely related thereto; parts of the body, care of the same, personal appearance; animals, metaphors, color, diseases and their treatment; parts of the house, furniture, measures, correspondence, domestic activities and relationships. Words dominant in letters of men were terms of aggression, contest, and domination, physical and mental; institutional life and social organization.

If you buy goods "Made-in-Canada" you help to keep our factories running full speed.

**KEEP THE WHISTLE'S
BLOWING AND THE
OLD FLAG FLYING BY
BUYING "MADE-IN-CANADA" GOODS**

Empire Defenders.

We print below a list of the men from the Crossfield district who have joined the ranks of our Empire Defenders.

Should any names have been omitted and any of our readers be able to supply us with the same we should be glad to include same.

Lieut. Col. R. L. Boyle, 10th Batt.

Killed in Action.

W. G. R. Mundell, Princess Pats.,

Killed in Action.

Charles Thomas, 9th, Band.

C. J. Urquhart, 12th Mounted Rifles.

John Chesser, " "

Jas. Watt, " "

W. H. Borton, " "

M. Lewis, " "

D. R. Lewis, " "

Robt. Salter, 31st Batt.

Jerry Fuller, " "

Cyril Fuller, " "

Peasley Courser, " "

L. L. Brown, " "

M. L. Boyle, " "

Clyde Sturrock, 50th Batt.

Frank Laveck, 50th Batt.

John Galloway, " "

S. J. Hunter, " "

R. McDonald, " "

P. G. Swain, 51st Batt. Piper

W. C. Clark, " "

Harry Fenwick, 50th Batt.

Jack Collins, " "

Charles Collins, " "

R. Landsburgh, " "

Freel Blake, " "

C. W. H. Atkinson, Medical Corps.

Jas. Hy. Whitfield, 52nd Batt.

A. Fraser, 4th Field Co. Engineers

A. R. V. Dyke

Capt. F. Thorpe

Charles Knudt, 31st Batt.

David Grant, " "

Harry Onslow, " "

G. T. Cornwell, 82nd Batt.

Bert Wolledge, " "

Jas. Moss, " "

L. G. Fisher, " "

J. E. Clinton, 82nd Batt.

R. Dawson, 50th Batt.

Douglas Hall, 50th Batt.

W. A. M. Hallett, 89th Batt.

James Jackson, 13th Battalion

George Smith, " "

Besides there are some who have very recently removed from here and are well known, and have enlisted elsewhere:

Bruce Knox, 50th Batt.

R. H. Hunter, 13th Mounted

A. C. Wiltet, " "

Walter Goodland, 50th Batt. Corporal.

Jesse Fike, " "

F. Eyselboech, " "

J. Leveslin, " "

Frank R. Parker, Senr.

W. R. Eward, 50th Batt.

Donald Mathieson, 13th Mounted

George Downing, " "

George Blanchard, " "

R. E. Bishop, " "

Neil McCrimmon, " "

Lodge-Cards

CROSSFIELD LODGE I. O. O. F.

No.  42

Meets Every Wednesday Night in the

Oddfellows Hall at 8 p.m.

Visiting Brethren Welcome.

A. JESSIMAN, A. W. GORDON,

Fin. Sec'y. Rec. Sec'y

Council Meetings

The council of the Village of Crossfield will meet in the Council Chamber over Fire Hall on the first Monday of each month, commencing with February at the hour of 8 o'clock p.m.

By Order of the Village Council

51-52. W. McElroy, Sec.-Treas.

FOR SALE.

For Sale, about 250 bushels of Hulls Barley, with some Bearded Barley in it. Apply to Wm. Keil, Crossfield.

Estray Notices.

Came to the farm of F. Custard, Airdrie, N.W. Sec. 27, T. 27, R. 28, w. 4, one small Dark Red Heifer, 2½ years old. Branded on right ribs.

G. McLEOD,
Brand Reader.

Train Service.

North Bound	1-04
"	8-28
"	15-03
South Bound	6-20
"	14-18
"	20-34
SUNDAYS.	
North Bound	15-03
South Bound	14-18

PRINTING

of all descriptions at the

Chronicle Office.

Get Your Printing done

in your own Town.

We can do it as well and as cheap

as anyone.

Envelopes

Letterheads

Statements

Bill Heads

Sale Bills

Dance Programs

In fact any kind of

PRINTING

At the Chronicle Office.

Crossfield School District No. 752

Farmers Repair

Shop

Special Attention Given to

BLACKSMITHING.

Blacksmith's Coal for Sale.

PRICES RIGHT

ALEX JESSIMAN, - Prop.

Try a Bottle of

SYRUP

White Pine Compound with

Eucalyptol and Honey.

For that Cough.

25c & 50c a Bottle.

MERRICK THOMAS, Druggist

Advertise in the

"Chronicle"

It will Pay You.

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Locke & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Thank God, no. And yet there is plenty of time." "There is ample time for the right as well as the wrong, Marion, but do not let us talk of the past any more, my dear. I am not going to pry into your secrets, and I know how far to trust you. Let me walk part of the way with you. I can wait by the barn till you return." Marion raised no objection. It was the dead of night now and there was no fear of meeting anybody. Yet Marion started uneasily as Ralph began to whistle. She knew that whistle; that the noise was not prudent.

"Perhaps you are right," Ralph said amiably. "My rate I will wait here till you return. You have not far to go, of course."

"I have a very little way to go, uncle. I am going to Jessop's farm," Ralph noted. "The farm I don't go to far off. As Marion whistled off Ralph lighted his pipe and started again. Something moved in the bushes."

Meanwhile Tchigorisky and Geoffrey were nearing the window. Tchigorisky moved on resolutely and confidently with the air of a man who is sure of his ground. He put up his hand and fumbled for the catch. It gave at once and the pair of burglars slipped quietly into the room.

"We shall be safe," he said as he proceeded to strike a match. "It is just as well to take a few precautions. What would the estimable Jessop say if he could see into his parlour?"

Geoffrey smiled. "He'd be astonished," he said. "No! I'm dizzied, too. But he would say nothing so long as I am here. Jessop would stand on his head for a moment. The strong rays of the lamp lighted up the room. There were flowers everywhere, dainty china on the table full of bowls, bowls filled with choice fruit. Vases sparkled in the crystal goblets on the sideboard, a silver cigarette box was conspicuous, and on a safe lay an object to which Tchigorisky called his companion's attention.

"What do you make that out to be?" he asked. He picked up the drape on the top of it lay something red with a feather in it. It appeared to be a costume of some kind, as Geoffrey held it aloft a light gradually broke up upon him.

"Well," Tchigorisky asked, "have you solved the problem?"

"I have," Geoffrey replied. "It is the blue dress and tulle-shanter hat which have played so conspicuous a part lately. But, what brings them here? Has Mrs. May a companion hidden somewhere, a companion who might be Marion's sister?"

"Seems like it," Tchigorisky said with a dry smile. "I am going to enlighten you any further on that question at present. Mrs. May and this girl in the blue dress are two separate people, any way."

"You forget that I have seen them together," said Geoffrey. "I had forgotten that. Well, it won't be long now before the identity of the lady in the smart dress and coquettish hat is established. Meanwhile we came here in search of something far more important than a woman's costume. Help me to turn out all those drawers, and be careful to replace everything exactly as you find it. We have good three hours before us, and much depends upon the results of our search. Keep a keen eye open for papers in any language that is unfamiliar to you."

For an hour they proceeded and yet nothing came to light. There were plenty of bills, most of them emanating from West London, and receipts—accounts for dresses and flowers, boxes for theatres, and the like, but nothing more.

Tchigorisky glanced keenly round the room. "I am afraid we shall be compelled to show our hands," he said. "Mrs. May is so clever that she is wiser than to find private papers in some simple place. She would disguise nothing. She has not outwitted burglary and what I am looking for," said Geoffrey.

"Dare you not try?" Geoffrey asked. "I dare not," said Tchigorisky.

"Who are you?" Marion cried. "Speak, or I call for help."

"The traitor was full, considering the time of night. The ladies parted and two men appeared. Marion

"And show my hand, you mean? I fancy so. We are so near success now that it really does not matter, but the safe on the table," replied Tchigorisky.

The heavy iron box slipped as Geoffrey raised it and clanged on the floor. An exclamation of anger and annoyance came from Tchigorisky and an apology from the younger man. They both stood upright for a few minutes listening intently. But the people upstairs were sleeping the sleep of the just. There came no answering sound.

"Blessings upon the pure air and the fine conscience that hold these people," Tchigorisky muttered more amiably. "It's all right, my young friend. Hoot up the box, and let us see if my little steel Jenny will have any effect. I would rather have had the key. It is never well to betray your plans if you can."

The speaker paused. From outside a little way of there arose a low, shrill scream, the cry of a woman in distress. The man who was on the blood leaping, he pushed for the window, but Tchigorisky detained him. "What are you going?" he asked sternly.

"Outside," Geoffrey exclaimed. "A woman is there. She asks for assistance. Can you stand there calmly and see?"

"See you making an ass of yourself, eh? My dear boy, on my word I do not move a foot from this window. In a measure I am glad to hear that cry, though it proves to me that the woman is not so artistic over their work as they might have been. You will not hear that cry any more."

"Perhaps not," Geoffrey said, reassured. "You are right. I am in a placid manner; but I hear footsteps outside."

Tchigorisky smiled. He had taken some steel bits from his pocket, but he replaced them again. "If they are, then they are the footsteps of a friend," he said. "This being so, there will be no need for me to give you any warning. I am going to open a safe. Are you right? It seems as if the window was opening."

The window was indeed opening. It moved back an inch, and there was a "thud" and something clanged on the floor. Tchigorisky took the steel bits from his pocket, as if he had all been arranged beforehand. He did not move a foot from his position. He stealthily footsteps outside moved away.

"It's all right," Geoffrey asked. Tchigorisky smiled broadly. "Splendid," he said. "It could not have been better. My dear boy, this is the night's work which is going to be our undoing. You see, we have the proof, and here we have the means of getting them."

He picked the metallic object from the floor. He fitted it to the lock of the safe, and instantly a mass of queer things was discovered. Tchigorisky's eyes glared as he saw this; his hand was ordered as he turned out a lot of papers.

At the bottom was a book in metal covers. As Tchigorisky flung it open a cry broke from him. "Found!" he exclaimed. "Found! We have them in the bottom of the hands."

CHAPTER LI
"What Does This Mean?"

With less courage than she usually felt, Marion went on her way. Perhaps there was no more to be learned in England at that moment. It is hard to play a double part, hard to thrust one's way by cruel circumstances when the heart and soul are crying out to go the other.

This was Marion's position. And whichever way she went she was destined to be equally unhappy and miserable. She had to help her relations; she had to try to shield that infamous woman at the same time.

And now the great secret of her life had come to light. That was the worst discovery long ago, but it did not matter to her much about him; Vera was different.

And here she was in the dead of night carrying out the errand which she had undertaken for the house of Ravenspur had never known. She was half inclined to throw the whole thing to the winds, to disappear and never return again. Why should she?

She stopped. Something was stirring in the bushes on either side of the path. Perhaps it was a fox. Probably somebody had dogged her footsteps.

"Who are you?" Marion cried. "Speak, or I call for help."

"The traitor was full, considering the time of night. The ladies parted and two men appeared. Marion

gave one loud scream, but before she could repeat the cry a hand was laid on her lips.

"Whoever they were, they were not unduly rough. The hand that stayed further clamor was hard, but it was not cruel."

"You are not to cry out again," voice whispered. "I will not injure you if you promise not to call out."

Marion indicated that she would comply with the suggestion. Immediately the hand fell from her lips. (To be Continued)

A Queer Business

The Saleon Business the Only One That is Not Self-Supporting and That is a Burden to the Taxpayer

A Toronto hotelkeeper who is displeased at the eight o'clock closing order complained that no other business is treated in that way. Will someone be so kind as to tell us what other business is a burden on the taxpayer? Every other business is self-supporting. It is not to be bolstered up with a tax on the people that in the United States the hotel business is separated from the business of making drunkards. The hotel business is a burden on the taxpayer. It is not to be bolstered up with a tax on the people that in the United States the hotel business is separated from the business of making drunkards.

Supposing that it is only half of that in Canada it amounts to \$17.50 to the average family of five. Why should it be considered a burden on the taxpayer to support a business that I abhor? If the traffic had to support public accounts, criminal justice, and the like, it would not be so rich and I would not have to pay so much more in taxes. One hundred million dollars wasted in drink, twenty-eight million in increased taxation and thousands of paupers, criminals, etc., that is the work of the saloon. Why should it be considered a burden on the taxpayer to support a business that I abhor?

Several so-called hotelkeepers say they will have to go out of business if it is Canada it amounts to \$17.50 to the average family of five. Why should it be considered a burden on the taxpayer to support a business that I abhor? If the traffic had to support public accounts, criminal justice, and the like, it would not be so rich and I would not have to pay so much more in taxes. One hundred million dollars wasted in drink, twenty-eight million in increased taxation and thousands of paupers, criminals, etc., that is the work of the saloon. Why should it be considered a burden on the taxpayer to support a business that I abhor?

Commercial travellers say that they do not get as good accommodation in hotels where liquor is sold as they do in local option towns. One traveller put it this way: "I have stayed in a hotel where we pay one dollar and a half and get fifty cents' worth. In the local option towns we pay two dollars and get the worth of our money."

It is time for a change from making drunkards to making paupers, criminals, and men honest and industrious. H. Arnold, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Crops on Alkali Land

Farmers in Idaho and other western states have a common problem in alkali soils. Water, rising through the soil by capillary, brings with it salts. These are washed down through the soil by rain, but in the west, where rainfall is light and evaporation is excessive, the alkali remains on the surface, retarding the growth of the crops.

White alkali may readily be washed out of the soil by irrigation, but black alkali, which corrodes plant tissues, is handled with more difficulty. If the expense is not too great, black alkali may be treated with gypsum, which changes it to the white form.

George W. Graves, of the Idaho Experiment station, says the growing of a crop to shade the surface of the ground, in some cases, thereby preventing evaporation. Cultivation will also help. In some cases where the alkali is not too deep, the growing of plants from getting a start, it may be feasible to plow the alkali under and seed it with alfalfa. The plants will then get a start before the alkali accumulates again.

A stranded bull's head, "fading lady" was obliged to put up at a hotel. The head was in the room. She glanced frowningly at the officer, reluctantly signed the register, and took the key from the proprietor's hand.

"There was water in my room?" she demanded. "Why, there was," replied the proprietress, "but not the food fixed."

Wendy-looking Youth (to wait-knowing pugilist)—"You learn the art of self-defence. It's very difficult, isn't it?"

Pugilist—Oh, no; quite easy to a man of your physique. All you have to do is to keep a civil tongue in your head. It will save you a great deal of trouble."

Russals contains 140 different races.

Fifth Universities' Company

Opportunity Now Open to Men Who Are Physically Fit to Join the Company

The Universities' Companies are now well known throughout Canada. A fresh company is raised, equipped and partially trained about every two months, an fit is unnecessary to advertise for recruits inasmuch as each company is made up of brothers of relatives or friends of those who have joined previous companies.

The first company under the command of Captain Greig Barclay has joined the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and has been for some time in the trenches.

The second company under the command of Captain George McDonald and Captain Percy Molson is also on the Continent.

The third company was over 350 strong, and has gained a golden reputation for its efficiency. The fourth company is at full strength and will very shortly be in the line. It is in no respect inferior to its predecessors.

A fifth company has been authorized, a large number of applicants are on the waiting list, and recruits will be welcomed at any time after November 27th.

Those who are physically fit to join must receive a rigorous medical examination locally by an army medical officer, and then medically and physically fit are not wanted, so there is a subsequent examination on reaching the front.

The recruit should also be situated locally before the nearest flying post of the peace, and transportation to the front will be specially obtained by sending a night telegram to the War Office, S. B. Sherbrooke, St. Montreal. On arrival the recruit is issued without delay, his barracks, his uniform, and his training commences on the camp of McGill University and on the slopes of Mount Royal.

The headquarters building, McGill University, the Victoria Hall, and the students not only lend the top floor but also give the soldiers the privileges of the building as though they were students. Moreover, the soldiers are provided with places the swimming pool at their disposal.

The training is varied, and includes shooting, the C.P.R. gallery, drill, tactics, bayonet fighting and physical training.

Nearly 1,200 men have already been raised by this organization, which is efficient, economical, and has much as there are no officers above the rank of captain.

A considerable number of young men who cannot get commissions in the regular army, but who are appointed as officers, information has been received from London that there is room for 40 to 50 a month if suitable men are forthcoming.

Parties may be obtained from Captain A. J. B. Sherbrooke, street west, Montreal, who is in charge of the organization.

The First Greek Bank

The first Greek bank in the world was the Bank of Venice, established in 1157. When the queen city of the Adriatic was the seat of the commerce of the western world. At that time the great current of the trade between Europe and the East ran through the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. The Venetian Republic was carried in ships across the Mediterranean Sea and through the Adriatic to Venice, where it was distributed to various parts of Europe. Venice was a sort of autocratic republic, founded and supported by its merchants, who were famed throughout the world for their wealth and reliability. They founded their bank, which was guaranteed by the government and was held in high credit in all the great cities on the routes of trade.

"Verboten" is the German national motto. In its literal sense it means the curtailment of liberty to vanishing point. It breeds the habit of unhesitating obedience to authority, loyalty and readiness for all sacrifices. The German believes what he is told, and does not think. His state of mind is impossible in a democracy, and it is for both the French and British temperaments. It is, however, an unquestionable source of strength in time of peril. It has enabled the German general staff to surmount difficulties and hold off disaster. It compels us to put forth our utmost effort before we can hope for a decisive triumph.—London Daily Express.

Officer—How is this, Murphy's sergeant complains that you call him names?" Private—Murphy—Plaze, sarr, I never called him any names at all. I called him a sergeant, says I, "Some of us ought to be in a menagerie."

"Eat less," admonishes Henry Ford, who seems to have succeeded Andy Carnegie as adviser-general to the universe. It is well noted that Henry does not add the rest of the prescription—"and walk more."—Boston Transcript.

School Attendance in Western Canada

Some Important Information Bearing on Proposed Reforms

(Contributed by Norman F. Black, M.A., D. Litt., Regina.)

The last published report of the Saskatchewan Education Department reveals the startling fact that the actual attendance of pupils in the rural schools average only 54 per cent. of the enrolment. In Manitoba the average daily attendance for the entire province was 62½ per cent. of the enrolment. This was an advance of 5.2 per cent. upon the returns for the preceding year.

In Manitoba the oversight of truant and neglected children is in the hands of a government department, which receives monthly reports from the teachers of the province, regarding the unexplained or unnecessary absence of school children from their classes. The superintendent of this department is in charge of a corps of local truant officers and while the law is still far from being satisfactory, there has been a real advance in the enforcement of the law in the regularity of school attendance in Manitoba within the past year. Officers of the province, by the thousands are issued to delinquent parents and are busy in the field. The superintendent in charge of this work reports that 85 per cent. of the cases have been dealt with and have turned out satisfactorily.

A new and important act dealing with the law is passed by the provincial legislature a couple of years ago. The act provides that school districts are required to employ truant officers for the enforcement of the act. The act also provides that the provincial truant officer, Every child who has attained the age of seven years, and who has not yet attained the age of four years, is required to attend school for a certain number of days in the district in which he resides is open unless the parents have been notified by the law as valid.

The chief provincial truant officer in his last report states that in the rural districts 2,680 cases of irregular attendance or non-attendance were dealt with in the year ending with the 31st of March. The average attendance of this action 84 per cent. of these pupils attended school subsequently, 72 per cent. of their regularly. This includes the returns regarding almost all the cases of irregular attendance.

Three-quarters of the children who were already enrolled but were in irregular attendance at the time of the report, in some cases instead of a fine being imposed, the parents were given a certificate to the extent of a \$100 as a guarantee of obedience to the requirements of the law.

The details regarding two or three of the cases of irregular attendance are given in the report. In the case of the average attendance during the second term of the school year, the average attendance was 72 per cent. of the total enrolment. In the case of the average attendance during the first term of the school year, the average attendance was 72 per cent. of the total enrolment.

One of the chief problems occupying the mind of the provincial truant officer in educational reform in Saskatchewan at present, is that of enacting and enforcing the law. The experience of the neighboring provinces in this regard must, therefore, be of exceptional interest.

Features of Good Bread The bread maker may consider her bread well made if it has the following features: Lightness, both in weight and in appearance of the interior; the shape evenly raised throughout; a "nutty" flavor, the natural sweetness of the grain, and not the sweetness of sugar; a pleasant odor, free from traces of sourness, mould, or putrefaction; the crumb of an even and fine grain, creamy white in color, tender and elastic, and spring back under the pressure of the hand; the crust crisp, but not hard, and evenly browned on top, bottom and sides.—Rural Educator.

Bulgarians have a reputation for longevity, and boast of possessing more centenarians than any other people. Among these is "the oldest woman in the world," Mrs. Baba Vanska, still living at her native village of Barakovo, which she has since lived. She was born in May 1784. According to the custom of the country Mrs. Vanska worked in the fields for more than a hundred years. When she was born Bulgaria was merely a province of Turkey.

In Great Britain good keeping by the small holder has increased considerably since the war, and suburban life has been made more attractive by the ownership of a goat or two, less trouble, some and more profitable than pig-rearing, or even poultry.

HOME TREATMENT—Describe your disease and we will send you a free copy of THE CANADIAN CANCER INSTITUTE, LONDON 10 CHURCHILL AVE., TORONTO

W. N. L. 1086

The Green's Hotel

TORONTO

American Plan—\$3.00 and up \$4.00 with bath

One of the largest and most comfortable hotels in the Dominion of Canada, strictly modern, with 100 rooms, all en suite, with bath; large dining hall, bar, and every room, elegantly furnished throughout; coffee and service most first.

McGAW & WINNETT

RECOMMENDED BY
GOOD GROCERS
FOR OVER 40 YEARS

ROYAL EAST CAKES

MADE IN CANADA
E.W. GILLET CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
WHOLESALE MONTREAL

Make Visit with Sick Short

One Should Also Try to Cheer up Patient With Happy Recollections

The sick room, above all else, is the place for cheerfulness. A peaceful state of mind and light, cheerful surroundings are essential to the regaining of health, and physicians say that sick persons are often kept in bed longer than is necessary by discouraging or disquieting remarks made by visitors to the sick room.

Another thing to remember is not to stay too long when visiting a sick person. The invalid tires easily and long visits are likely to have a harmful effect. Run in two or three times a week, take a flower or a bright potted plant, some dainty dish, magazines or books, and you will find that your visits will be looked forward to and will be a real benefit to the sufferer.

—Jova Homestead

Stop the Cough.—Coughing is caused by irritation in the respiratory passages and is the effort to dislodge obstructions that come from inflammation of the mucous membrane. Treatment with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will allay the inflammation and consequently the cough will cease. Try it, and you will use no other preparation for a cold.

Del Radical, a prominent Spanish newspaper, claims that extensive German plots to destroy railway lines, bridges and other important works in the Province of Huelva (in southwestern Spain, north of Cadiz, and close to the Portuguese frontier), have just come to light, the scheme being to wreck enterprises connected with or owned by the British.

It is stated that German money to the extent of \$500,000 is being sent to the district for the purpose of sabotage.

Barcelona is named as the headquarters of the plot which in its ramifications bears a resemblance to the conspiracy recently unmasked in the United States.

The German purpose is said to be to frustrate the export of copper from the famous Rio Tinto mine to the United States. Since the command of the sea passed to the allies, the Rio Tinto mine has been the scene of unusual activity.

"Oh, lovely, what do you think? Baby's got a tooth."

"Well, he cried long enough for it."

KEEPS BABY'S SKIN HEALTHY



ECZEMA

Results from neglected chafing and skin irritation. As a preventive and cure there is no treatment to compare with Dr. Chase's Ointment. Use it after the bath.

50 Cents a Box, All Dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample free.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

W. N. U. 1088

To Suppress Rumors Now

Jail Awaits the Man Who Gossips

About War in London

In war times, under a strict censorship, rumors are as common as dirt. Every one has one to pass on. You don't "believe" in any gathering unless you have at least one rumor to pass on. If a newspaper reporter believed all he heard he would never stop writing, or wouldn't write a line, depending on his physical makeup.

Now the London police authorities have decided that there are too many rumors about, and are taking steps to put a gag on the rumor mongers. They have a heavy task ahead of them. If every rumor monger is caught and labeled there will be more gossips than ever. But there is to be a distinction made in rumors. In the near future the admiral tells me the Zeppelins are coming tonight, is liable to be thrown into jail and kept there at hard labor for several months. It won't make any difference whether he is an Englishman, a Frenchman or an American. Prosecutions will be pressed under the Defense of the Realm Act, and this time the authorities are wide awake. Woe betide the offender!—New York Tribune.

The Real Liver Pill.—A torpid liver means a disordered system, melancholia, depression, lassitude and in the end, if care is not taken, a chronic state of debility. The very best medicine to arouse the liver to healthy action is Parman's Vegetable Pills. They are compounded of purely vegetable substances of careful selection and they do not grip or pain but they are agreeable to the most sensitive stomach.

Monter Foghorns

One of the new and fine foghorns in the United States light-house service is capable of emitting a sound of thirty miles at sea. It looks like half of a submarine boat, and a man of ordinary stature can easily step into it. The horns rival the great brass ceremonial trumpets of the British navy. The foghorns, which are 10 ft. in length—and probably the largest of existing instruments—are supposed to carry the farthest reaches of the heavens. The mechanical foghorns are a wonderful sound, and this it is the big brother of the great Montreal instrument, both of which are intended for the good and ward off the evil event.

The new foghorns are worked by compressed air furnished by an engine of from twenty to twenty-five horsepower.



SIR FRED'K WILLIAMS-TAYLOR
General Manager, Bank of Montreal

Facts About Rifles

No two of the European armies engaged in war are equipped with the same rifle. The French and Austrian forces are using the largest calibre instruments found on the continent, while the latter, at the sacrifice of velocity in employing the heaviest bullet, the German rifle attains the greatest muzzle velocity, but this is partly an account of the fact that it uses the lightest projectile shot by any small arm in Europe.

The longest rifle in service belongs to the Russian equipment, while the French have the longest bayonet, a thing which gives their weapon the greatest total length, and therefore an advantage in charging. The shortest gun is that of the British army, and with the bayonet added the instrument is still shorter than those of any countries except Belgium and Austria. Owing to the small size of the gun, however, it may be handled with ease.

Monaster

For 15 days in the month of January I was suffering with pain of rheumatism in the foot. I tried all kinds of remedies but nothing did me any good. One person told me about MINARD'S LINIMENT, so soon as I tried it the Saturday night, the next morning I was feeling very good; I tell you this remedy is very good and could give you a good certificate any time that you would like to have one. If any time I come to hear about any person sick of rheumatism, I could tell them about this remedy.

Yours truly,

ERNEST LEVEILLE,
216 Rue Ontario East, Montreal,
Feb. 14, 1918.

"The coffee is weak again this morning. Didn't you speak to the cook about it?"

"Yes, I did, but she says she likes it that way."

BANK OF MONTREAL

Ninety-Eighth Annual Report Shows Bank in Very Strong Position

Exceptional interest attaches this year to the annual report of Canada's leading bank, and the addresses delivered at the annual meeting by the president and general manager. They afford an insight into the financial condition of the bank of war on the country generally, and the outlook for the future, as interpreted by men who have every opportunity to judge it.

Mr. H. V. Meredith, the president, pointed out that the effect of the war on Canadian trade had been less injurious than had been expected, and that this year's financial position was not only expected to stimulate current trade but to attract renewed immigration to Canada.

The annual report shows the Bank of Montreal in a position of unprecedented strength. With assets of \$302,980,551—an increase for the year of \$18,800,125—it takes rank with the most powerful banking institutions in the world. Of this enormous sum, 50 per cent is made up of cash and liquid assets. This is over 61 per cent of the bank's total liabilities, a ratio which signifies that the bank is better underwritten than it is compared with 55.4 per cent last year, and a little less than 50 per cent (considered a high proportion in normal times) in 1915.

While holding a large proportion of the bank's assets in liquid form does not mean a loss of profits, it is a source of great strength not only to the bank, but to the whole of Canada, in these trying and difficult times.

The profits for the year, however, were most satisfactory. With assets of \$2,108,631, they provided for the usual quarterly dividends and two 1½ per cent bonuses, and left over \$100,000 to be added to the reserve fund.

One of the most striking and important features of the report is the remarkable increase in deposits. Those bearing no interest have increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,200,000. Those bearing 1 per cent interest have increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,200,000. Those bearing 2 per cent interest have increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,200,000.

In reviewing the year, the president held special stress on the record harvest in the west, where a greatly increased area under cultivation has given the highest average yield in the history of the country. The estimated value of the grain crop of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan has placed at four hundred million dollars a sum which can be depended upon to liquidate much indebtedness and stimulate current trade.

Referring to the remarkable change in Canada's position, from a debtor to a creditor nation, Mr. Meredith said: "In the seven months ending October 31, 1917, the value of exports of Canadian products was \$240,000,000, and in the same period of 1914 was \$229,757,000, while this year in these seven months we have exported Canadian products of the value of \$328,430,000, or \$100,000,000 more than last year, and the export surplus has still to go forward."

Comparing the foreign trade of Canada for the last months period with October, imports have declined from \$54,544,000 to \$52,700,000 in 1915, while exports of domestic products, as I have said, have risen from \$245,500,000 to \$250,450,000, an average balance of \$14,000,000 being converted into a favorable balance of \$7,250,000, or a betterment in respect of foreign trade of no less than \$218,000,000 within the short space of two years.

Taking a prudently optimistic view of the future, Mr. Meredith said: "The position of Canada is a highly favored one, with an assured future of growth, development and general prosperity. At present, however, we live in the shadow of the great war, and all else must be subservient. What its duration will be, and the position in which its termination will find us, are the matter of the merest conjecture. The vast armies now engaged in the struggle cannot be kept in the field indefinitely. The financial factor is daily assuming increased importance, and in this respect the advantage is unquestionably with Great Britain and her allies."

After the readjustment of trade conditions is to be expected. The food of wealth which has attended the export of munitions and war supplies must of necessity be largely curtailed, and a new set of problems will have to be faced. As I have said on former occasions when I have had the pleasure of addressing you, the economy is exercised to meet the increased burden of taxation, of which you must bear the brunt. The production of exportable articles increased to the utmost extent, to protect our gold supply and maintain our earnings, and if we keep strong in working capital, then no matter what difficulties the future may hold in store for us, we can look forward to them with a degree of complacency. Our agricultural resources, and undeveloped

wealth will enable us to bear the strain which will be imposed upon us, and we shall in the end come safely through the period of economic adjustment, and without incurring a larger debt. It is true, but with our ability to meet it unquestioned and our economic position not seriously impaired.

Lightning Rods Prevent Fire

Experience Has Shown That Good Results Come From Their Use

In connection with the general campaign for a reduction of the enormous fire loss in Canada, the following statements, from authorities, giving actual experience with lightning rod protection will be appreciated.

Mr. R. C. Cameron, secretary-treasurer of the East Williams Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Altona, Ont., under date of Sept. 25, 1917, says: "With this company, the principal cause of fire losses is lightning. During the last six years, we have paid \$4 claims for damage by lightning and only six claims for damage by lightning. The lightning rods (insuring farm buildings) lightning rods seem to be the practical remedy."

Mr. W. G. Willoughby, secretary-treasurer of the Lambton Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Watford, Ont., says: "Lightning has been the principle cause of our losses, and the amount paid on stock were added to the amount paid for losses on buildings by lightning. It would be more than fifty per cent. We have not had a rodded building burned for years, and no damage to them is very small—none in 1914 nor in 1915 so far (Sept. 30, 1915). We make a difference in rates in favor of rodded buildings, and over half are rodded."

Mr. J. Buckley, of St. John's Fire Marshal, in his August Bulletin says: "During these three months, lightning is credited with \$5 fires, with a resulting loss of \$91,185. In every case the buildings struck were not equipped with lightning rods. Not a single fire was reported where the building was rodded. In fact, it is very seldom that such a case is entered on the records."

In the face of the foregoing evidence, and in view of the small cost of installing lightning rod equipment, it is deemed advisable for farmers to equip their property with this protection, and also to the advantage of insurance companies, who will find a preference in premium rates to risks so protected.



MR. H. V. MEREDITH
President of Bank of Montreal, who presided at the 98th annual meeting held on Monday, Dec. 6th.

Canada's Timber Supply

According to R. H. Campbell, director of the Dominion forestry branch, Canada's present supply of commercial timber has been variously estimated to be between one hundred and seven hundred billion feet, board measure, and to cover an area of approximately 750,000 acres. This estimate of quantity and area refers only to timber of commercial value saw timber. It does not include pulpwood, firewood, and pole material nor small timber of any description, although this has undoubtedly a very large commercial value. The commission of conservation is engaged upon an investigation of the forest resources of Canada, which, when completed, will furnish the basis for a more accurate estimate of the amount of timber in the various sections of the country than has previously been practicable—C.L. in Conservation.

Sweet and palatable, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is acceptable to children, and it does its work surely and promptly.

French Politeness

As a truly polite nation, the French undoubtedly lead the world, thinks a contributor to a British Weekly. The Frenchman is a polite man. A Parisian opened the door to a workhouse patient.

"And who, monsieur?" he queried in a tender tone, "shall I have the misery of announcing?"

HOTEL CARLS-RITE TORONTO

Opposite the Union Station. We call it "The House of Comfort," because of the many innovations and modern improvements designed to give our guests maximum comfort at minimum cost. Then again all of our guests have a personal service in doing everything to make the stay at the Hotel Carls-Rite a pleasant one. American Plan, \$2.50—\$3.00 per day without breakfast. \$4.50 per day with breakfast. "Full" plan, \$5.00 per day. "Carls-Rite" to the Red Cap at the station and in one minute your journey has ended.

Do Long Breaths Hurt?

DANGEROUS PLEURISY ALWAYS BEGINS THIS WAY

Speediest Cure is 'Nervine'

Once, that stab-like pain in the side is like a hot knife blade in the ribs? Probably got overheated—cooled too fast, and now there is congestion, tightness, some soreness you can't draw a long breath.

This is the beginning of Pleurisy. Pleurisy is far too serious to neglect a single instant.

Quick relief can come from a vigorous rubbing with Nervine. This truly old pain reliever will fix you up in no time. It will take away the congestion—make you well just as it was. Mr. Samuel S. Johns, of Stamford, who says: "In rubbing to catch a train last week I became much overheated. I put up the train with a cold and a headache. I rubbed the side thoroughly three times. The warm penetrating effect was soon noticeable and I quickly got relief. Nervine I consider saved me from a serious ailment."

Any sort of a cold can be quickly broken up with N. vline which is a truly old pain reliever. It is a reliefing congestion in the throat and chest, for curing stitch in the side. It is invaluable in all cases of pleurisy. Nothing more soothing or powerful. The 50c large family size is the most economical. Small trial size 25c at dealers everywhere.

German Morality Debased by the War

The latest German papers contain a chorus of lamentation over the debasing effect of the war on German morality. The increase of crime among the people in the industrial districts.

The increase of crime among the people in the industrial districts.

The increase of crime among the people in the industrial districts.

The increase of crime among the people in the industrial districts.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

Mr. Bowen was having dinner with the Rev. Mr. Langley, the rector of the parish of the family was present.

And what are you going to do when you get home? Mr. Bowen of the little boy.

"Well," replied the boy thoughtfully, "I shall tell my mother and please mother and a judge to please father. I'll tell 'em to be policemen."

PERFECTION RAZOR PASTE

Will sharpen your Razor better and Quicker than can be done in any other way. Lasts a Lifetime. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 25c per tin. 50c per tin. 75c per tin. 1.00 per tin. 1.50 per tin. 2.00 per tin. 2.50 per tin. 3.00 per tin. 3.50 per tin. 4.00 per tin. 4.50 per tin. 5.00 per tin. 5.50 per tin. 6.00 per tin. 6.50 per tin. 7.00 per tin. 7.50 per tin. 8.00 per tin. 8.50 per tin. 9.00 per tin. 9.50 per tin. 10.00 per tin. 10.50 per tin. 11.00 per tin. 11.50 per tin. 12.00 per tin. 12.50 per tin. 13.00 per tin. 13.50 per tin. 14.00 per tin. 14.50 per tin. 15.00 per tin. 15.50 per tin. 16.00 per tin. 16.50 per tin. 17.00 per tin. 17.50 per tin. 18.00 per tin. 18.50 per tin. 19.00 per tin. 19.50 per tin. 20.00 per tin. 20.50 per tin. 21.00 per tin. 21.50 per tin. 22.00 per tin. 22.50 per tin. 23.00 per tin. 23.50 per tin. 24.00 per tin. 24.50 per tin. 25.00 per tin. 25.50 per tin. 26.00 per tin. 26.50 per tin. 27.00 per tin. 27.50 per tin. 28.00 per tin. 28.50 per tin. 29.00 per tin. 29.50 per tin. 30.00 per tin. 30.50 per tin. 31.00 per tin. 31.50 per tin. 32.00 per tin. 32.50 per tin. 33.00 per tin. 33.50 per tin. 34.00 per tin. 34.50 per tin. 35.00 per tin. 35.50 per tin. 36.00 per tin. 36.50 per tin. 37.00 per tin. 37.50 per tin. 38.00 per tin. 38.50 per tin. 39.00 per tin. 39.50 per tin. 40.00 per tin. 40.50 per tin. 41.00 per tin. 41.50 per tin. 42.00 per tin. 42.50 per tin. 43.00 per tin. 43.50 per tin. 44.00 per tin. 44.50 per tin. 45.00 per tin. 45.50 per tin. 46.00 per tin. 46.50 per tin. 47.00 per tin. 47.50 per tin. 48.00 per tin. 48.50 per tin. 49.00 per tin. 49.50 per tin. 50.00 per tin. 50.50 per tin. 51.00 per tin. 51.50 per tin. 52.00 per tin. 52.50 per tin. 53.00 per tin. 53.50 per tin. 54.00 per tin. 54.50 per tin. 55.00 per tin. 55.50 per tin. 56.00 per tin. 56.50 per tin. 57.00 per tin. 57.50 per tin. 58.00 per tin. 58.50 per tin. 59.00 per tin. 59.50 per tin. 60.00 per tin. 60.50 per tin. 61.00 per tin. 61.50 per tin. 62.00 per tin. 62.50 per tin. 63.00 per tin. 63.50 per tin. 64.00 per tin. 64.50 per tin. 65.00 per tin. 65.50 per tin. 66.00 per tin. 66.50 per tin. 67.00 per tin. 67.50 per tin. 68.00 per tin. 68.50 per tin. 69.00 per tin. 69.50 per tin. 70.00 per tin. 70.50 per tin. 71.00 per tin. 71.50 per tin. 72.00 per tin. 72.50 per tin. 73.00 per tin. 73.50 per tin. 74.00 per tin. 74.50 per tin. 75.00 per tin. 75.50 per tin. 76.00 per tin. 76.50 per tin. 77.00 per tin. 77.50 per tin. 78.00 per tin. 78.50 per tin. 79.00 per tin. 79.50 per tin. 80.00 per tin. 80.50 per tin. 81.00 per tin. 81.50 per tin. 82.00 per tin. 82.50 per tin. 83.00 per tin. 83.50 per tin. 84.00 per tin. 84.50 per tin. 85.00 per tin. 85.50 per tin. 86.00 per tin. 86.50 per tin. 87.00 per tin. 87.50 per tin. 88.00 per tin. 88.50 per tin. 89.00 per tin. 89.50 per tin. 90.00 per tin. 90.50 per tin. 91.00 per tin. 91.50 per tin. 92.00 per tin. 92.50 per tin. 93.00 per tin. 93.50 per tin. 94.00 per tin. 94.50 per tin. 95.00 per tin. 95.50 per tin. 96.00 per tin. 96.50 per tin. 97.00 per tin. 97.50 per tin. 98.00 per tin. 98.50 per tin. 99.00 per tin. 99.50 per tin. 100.00 per tin. 100.50 per tin. 101.00 per tin. 101.50 per tin. 102.00 per tin. 102.50 per tin. 103.00 per tin. 103.50 per tin. 104.00 per tin. 104.50 per tin. 105.00 per tin. 105.50 per tin. 106.00 per tin. 106.50 per tin. 107.00 per tin. 107.50 per tin. 108.00 per tin. 108.50 per tin. 109.00 per tin. 109.50 per tin. 110.00 per tin. 110.50 per tin. 111.00 per tin. 111.50 per tin. 112.00 per tin. 112.50 per tin. 113.00 per tin. 113.50 per tin. 114.00 per tin. 114.50 per tin. 115.00 per tin. 115.50 per tin. 116.00 per tin. 116.50 per tin. 117.00 per tin. 117.50 per tin. 118.00 per tin. 118.50 per tin. 119.00 per tin. 119.50 per tin. 120.00 per tin. 120.50 per tin. 121.00 per tin. 121.50 per tin. 122.00 per tin. 122.50 per tin. 123.00 per tin. 123.50 per tin. 124.00 per tin. 124.50 per tin. 125.00 per tin. 125.50 per tin. 126.00 per tin. 126.50 per tin. 127.00 per tin. 127.50 per tin. 128.00 per tin. 128.50 per tin. 129.00 per tin. 129.50 per tin. 130.00 per tin. 130.50 per tin. 131.00 per tin. 131.50 per tin. 132.00 per tin. 132.50 per tin. 133.00 per tin. 133.50 per tin. 134.00 per tin. 134.50 per tin. 135.00 per tin. 135.50 per tin. 136.00 per tin. 136.50 per tin. 137.00 per tin. 137.50 per tin. 138.00 per tin. 138.50 per tin. 139.00 per tin. 139.50 per tin. 140.00 per tin. 140.50 per tin. 141.00 per tin. 141.50 per tin. 142.00 per tin. 142.50 per tin. 143.00 per tin. 143.50 per tin. 144.00 per tin. 144.50 per tin. 145.00 per tin. 145.50 per tin. 146.00 per tin. 146.50 per tin. 147.00 per tin. 147.50 per tin. 148.00 per tin. 148.50 per tin. 149.00 per tin. 149.50 per tin. 150.00 per tin. 150.50 per tin. 151.00 per tin. 151.50 per tin. 152.00 per tin. 152.50 per tin. 153.00 per tin. 153.50 per tin. 154.00 per tin. 154.50 per tin. 155.00 per tin. 155.50 per tin. 156.00 per tin. 156.50 per tin. 157.00 per tin. 157.50 per tin. 158.00 per tin. 158.50 per tin. 159.00 per tin. 159.50 per tin. 160.00 per tin. 160.50 per tin. 161.00 per tin. 161.50 per tin. 162.00 per tin. 162.50 per tin. 163.00 per tin. 163.50 per tin. 164.00 per tin. 164.50 per tin. 165.00 per tin. 165.50 per tin. 166.00 per tin. 166.50 per tin. 167.00 per tin. 167.50 per tin. 168.00 per tin. 168.50 per tin. 169.00 per tin. 169.50 per tin. 170.00 per tin. 170.50 per tin. 171.00 per tin. 171.50 per tin. 172.00 per tin. 172.50 per tin. 173.00 per tin. 173.50 per tin. 174.00 per tin. 174.50 per tin. 175.00 per tin. 175.50 per tin. 176.00 per tin. 176.50 per tin. 177.00 per tin. 177.50 per tin. 178.00 per tin. 178.50 per tin. 179.00 per tin. 179.50 per tin. 180.00 per tin. 180.50 per tin. 181.00 per tin. 181.50 per tin. 182.00 per tin. 182.50 per tin. 183.00 per tin. 183.50 per tin. 184.00 per tin. 184.50 per tin. 185.00 per tin. 185.50 per tin. 186.00 per tin. 186.50 per tin. 187.00 per tin. 187.50 per tin. 188.00 per tin. 188.50 per tin. 189.00 per tin. 189.50 per tin. 190.00 per tin. 190.50 per tin. 191.00 per tin. 191.50 per tin. 192.00 per tin. 192.50 per tin. 193.00 per tin. 193.50 per tin. 194.00 per tin. 194.50 per tin. 195.00 per tin. 195.50 per tin. 196.00 per tin. 196.50 per tin. 197.00 per tin. 197.50 per tin. 198.00 per tin. 198.50 per tin. 199.00 per tin. 199.50 per tin. 200.00 per tin. 200.50 per tin. 201.00 per tin. 201.50 per tin. 202.00 per tin. 202.50 per tin. 203.00 per tin. 203.50 per tin. 204.00 per tin. 204.50 per tin. 205.00 per tin. 205.50 per tin. 206.00 per tin. 206.50 per tin. 207.00 per tin. 207.50 per tin. 208.00 per tin. 208.50 per tin. 209.00 per tin. 209.50 per tin. 210.00 per tin. 210.50 per tin. 211.00 per tin. 211.50 per tin. 212.00 per tin. 212.50 per tin. 213.00 per tin. 213.50 per tin. 214.00 per tin. 214.50 per tin. 215.00 per tin. 215.50 per tin. 216.00 per tin. 216.50 per tin. 217.00 per tin. 217.50 per tin. 218.00 per tin. 218.50 per tin. 219.00 per tin. 219.50 per tin. 220.00 per tin. 220.50 per tin. 221.00 per tin. 221.50 per tin. 222.00 per tin. 222.50 per tin. 223.00 per tin. 223.50 per tin. 224.00 per tin. 224.50 per tin. 225.00 per tin. 225.50 per tin. 226.00 per tin. 226.50 per tin. 227.00 per tin. 227.50 per tin. 228.00 per tin. 228.50 per tin. 229.00 per tin. 229.50 per tin. 230.00 per tin. 230.50 per tin. 231.00 per tin. 231.50 per tin. 232.00 per tin. 232.50 per tin. 233.00 per tin. 233.50 per tin. 234.00 per tin. 234.50 per tin. 235.00 per tin. 235.50 per tin. 236.00 per tin. 236.50 per tin. 237.00 per tin. 237.50 per tin. 238.00 per tin. 238.50 per tin. 239.00 per tin. 239.50 per tin. 240.00 per tin. 240.50 per tin. 241.00 per tin. 241.50 per tin. 242.00 per tin. 242.50 per tin. 243.00 per tin. 243.50 per tin. 244.00 per tin. 244.50 per tin. 245.00 per tin. 245.50 per tin. 246.00 per tin. 246.50 per tin. 247.00 per tin. 247.50 per tin. 248.00 per tin. 248.50 per tin. 249.00 per tin. 249.50 per tin. 250.00 per tin. 250.50 per tin. 251.00 per tin. 251.50 per tin. 252.00 per tin. 252.50 per tin. 253.00 per tin. 253.50 per tin. 254.00 per tin. 254.50 per tin. 255.00 per tin. 255.50 per tin. 256.00 per tin. 256.50 per tin. 257.00 per tin. 257.50 per tin. 258.00 per tin. 258.50 per tin. 259.00 per tin. 259.50 per tin. 260.00 per tin. 260.50 per tin. 261.00 per tin. 261.50 per tin. 262.00 per tin. 262.50 per tin. 263.00 per tin. 263.50 per tin. 264.00 per tin. 264.50 per tin. 265.00 per tin. 265.50 per tin. 266.00 per tin. 266.50 per tin. 267.00 per tin. 267.50 per tin. 268.00 per tin. 268.50 per tin. 269.00 per tin. 269.50 per tin. 270.00 per tin. 270.50 per tin. 271.00 per tin. 271.50 per tin. 272.00 per tin. 272.50 per tin. 273.00 per tin. 273.50 per tin. 274.00 per tin. 274.50 per tin. 275.00 per tin. 275.50 per tin. 276.00 per tin. 276.50 per tin. 277.00 per tin. 277.50 per tin. 278.00 per tin. 278.50 per tin. 279.00 per tin. 279.50 per tin. 280.00 per tin. 280.50 per tin. 281.00 per tin. 281.50 per tin. 282.00 per tin. 282.50 per tin. 283.00 per tin. 283.50 per tin. 284.00 per tin. 284.50 per tin. 285.00 per tin. 285.50 per tin. 286.00 per tin. 286.50 per tin. 287.00 per tin. 287.50 per tin. 288.00 per tin. 288.50 per tin. 289.00 per tin. 289.50 per tin. 290.00 per tin. 290.50 per tin. 291.00 per tin. 291.50 per tin. 292.00 per tin. 29

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, MOULDINGS, WINDOWS, DOORS And Everything in Building Material.

Lump COAL always on Hand.

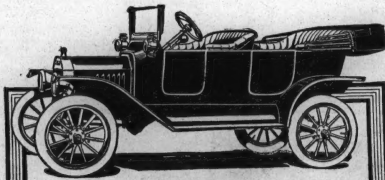
ATLAS LUMBER Co. Ltd.
CROSSFIELD.
J. S. JOSE, Local Manager.

Ivor Lewis

Sole Agent for the Famous
GALT COAL

Hard Coal and Briquettes always
on hand.

Fire Wood. Draying.
Crossfield, Alberta

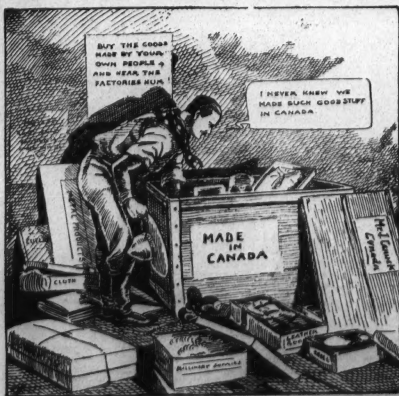


"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car Price \$530

Its performance is bigger than its price. What any other motor car will do, the Ford will do—and more. Yet it is the lowest-priced real motor car on the market. Because our output is set this year at 40,000 cars, we are able to sell the dependable Ford at so low a price. The Roadster is now \$490; the Town Car \$780; L.A.B. Ford, Ontario. All cars completely equipped, including electric headlights. Equipment does not include speedometer. Get particulars from

LESLIE FARR, Dealer, Auctioneer,
and Real Estate Agent, Airdrie.



A DISCOVERY—HAVE YOU FOUND IT OUT?

The Crossfield Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. \$1.00 per year in advance; or \$1.25 not paid in advance.
PUBLISHED at the Chronicle office, at Crossfield, Alberta, each Friday.

RATES

Business locals 10 cents per line first insertion; and 5 cents per line each subsequent insertion.
Legal advertisements, 12 cents per line for first insertion; and 8 cents each subsequent insertion.
Commercial contract rates upon application.

ROBERT WHITFIELD,
PRINTER AND PUBLISHER.

CROSSFIELD, ALTA., JAN. 21, 1916.

Aid to Agricultural Colleges and Schools.

The grants under the Agricultural Instruction Act being supplementary to those from provincial and other sources make many things possible that otherwise would be considered impracticable by reason of the expense involved. In particular are they valuable in the prosecution of the higher education in agriculture. By the help of these grants not only are agricultural colleges and schools made more efficient in equipment, but it is made possible to pay men of first class information and experience salaries becoming to their station. Further graduates who have passed with honours and obtained degrees in our own colleges and universities are induced to stay in their own country rather than to go abroad in search of remuneration to which their ability entitles them. Indeed, several good men have already been repatriated and have accepted lucrative engagements in the land of their birth. How far the funds are being used in this direction is indicated by the following appropriations made from their allotments for 1915-16 by the different provinces immediately for schools and colleges, apart from extension work, short courses, demonstrations, etc:

Prince Edward Island	\$10,050
Nova Scotia	27,500
New Brunswick	16,500
Quebec	60,000
Ontario	93,813
Saskatchewan	22,800
Alberta	38,000

Manitoba and British Columbia apply portions of the fund in a similar way but through the public, normal and high schools, and thus the grants appear under another heading than agricultural schools and agricultural colleges.

The Watches Did It.

"Yes," said the wounded warrior to his pals who were listening with rapt attention to his great deeds of valor (real and imaginary) on the battlefield. "I should have had the V.C. about half a dozen times, but the fact is our commander wanted one for himself first, and then after that anybody could have one." "I remember, one night, our commander came up to me and said 'Dick, my lad, there's about a dozen Hun in yonder farmhouse, if you think you'll be able to drive them out?'" "Leave it to me, sir," said I. So one dark night I crept over the parapet, and crawled along on my stomach until I reached the farmhouse. After a short rest I dashed in, and set about them right and left with the butt end of my gun. In exactly twelve minutes every man jack of them was down and out."

"By gun," said one of his hearers, you're a marvel. Did you not get anything for that?" "Get anything. I should just think I did. Why, man o' mine, I got four gold watches, a pair of field glasses, and about fifty dollars in German money." The next day our cute hero marched nine would be soldiers up to the recruiting office. 'Twas the gold watches did the trick.

BUY "MADE-IN-CANADA"
GOODS AND SUSTAIN
THE PAY ROLL

CROSSFIELD GARAGE

Machinery Repaired. Auto's Stored.
Tyres Vulcanized. Presto Lite Tanks. Oil and Gas.
AUTO SUPPLIES. Goodyear TYRES.
CEMENT AND PATCHES.

Never Again.

The following incident occurred a few weeks ago:—

It was Sunday morning, and having just returned from the trenches we were getting ready to attend the morning service. The order was given by the officer to form in ranks. "Church of England, all protestants to the front, Roman Catholics farther down the line, second division." The order was promptly obeyed, but the officer noticing a number of his men who appeared to profess neither one religion nor the other approached these and demanded an explanation. After some time he left the non-believers and resumed his position with his regiment. The recusants seemed quite content at being left to themselves, and we marched on for the service.

Later, however, the would be merry-makers were astonished to find two of their number called out by the sergeant. These two, after a few minutes' absence, returned to their pals, each carrying a huge sack of potatoes on his back, and his hands loaded with pans, knives, etc. The rest, seeing their clumps thus loaded, were highly amused, but their joy was soon changed to dismay when they were informed that they had to set to and pot the contents of the sacks before their comrades should return, and that those being finished there were more to follow. With a heavy heart the fellows began their task.

The service, however, was soon over, and we all returned to our dugouts, to find to our surprise as well as delight everything prepared for a good dinner, for which we were all ready. You can imagine the rush for the ranks when, on the following Sunday, the officer again called out, "Church of England, all protestants to the front, Roman Catholics further down the line, second division."

FISCAL TENDENCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Boston "Herald" Believes Protectionist Sentiment Will be Strengthened by the War

In its issue of July 30th, the Boston Herald had a leading editorial under the title "The War and Protection," from which we quote a few paragraphs as indicating the views of a large school of United States economists.

Nations Must be Self-contained

That protective sentiment the world over should be strengthened by this war is inevitable, says the Boston "Herald." If nations are to fight they must have within themselves all-round sources of supply. It has been said that if Missouri were an island nation it could produce nearly everything that it needed. Massachusetts, on the other hand, would make a very "sorry list of it." We should produce an over-supply of shoes and textiles and other manufactured goods, while suffering a great deficiency in food products. As it is, we find it cheaper to sell one line and buy the other, rather than to try to meet home needs in both. So it is with nations. Some are self-contained and some are not. Had the sections of this country developed as independent powers they would, under the lessons of this war, be preparing rigid systems of protection so that each might supply its own needs in the event of obstruction of foreign trade. The United States, large as it is, has suffered in this war, to which it was not a party, from the lack of dyewoods, and of cotton textiles. It has been seriously handicapped from its lack of ocean shipping, fundamentally a protective question, since that is one of the few industries which we ever allowed to remain at the mercy of the world-wide competition. This is more surprising in view of the industry's close relation to defence.

We accordingly look to see a material modification of Britain's free trade policy with the end of the war. Unless the Germans triumph, and thus are able to dictate terms to their opponents, Great Britain will not, within the next generation, admit to her own or to her colonial subjects German products on terms of equality. Relations

have long been strained. In Hong-Kong, for example, one of the freest cities in the world—and in consequence one of the most inexpensive in which to do business—the Germans have been close rivals with the British. This has led to serious jealousies. We should expect, if when this war is over Hongkong still flies the British flag, that the Teutonic allies would find their business opportunities there greatly restricted. That may mean a closer British Imperial federation, or a closer federation of the allied powers.

The United States would have everything to lose by Britain's abandonment of her present policy. She is an enormous consumer of American goods, not only from the farm and the mine, but of late of the factory as well. And it would do us no good to have this market obstructed by a tariff, even to the extent of a discrimination in favor of colonial products. We do not, for example, want Mr. Ford to establish an automobile factory on the Canadian side of the Detroit river to manufacture his cars for English consumption. And yet that would be the inevitable result of the imperial customs union, and one that most materially affect the price of the product to the British consumers. It is the same with wheat and flour and meats. A few cents preference for Britain's own colonies would build up Saskatchewan and Alberta to the disadvantage, temporarily at least, of Minnesota and Chicago.

The whole subject is somewhat speculative, but that it can end without material revision of England's fiscal policy seems entirely unlikely. What the Herald can never understand is why the Home Market Club, or any other institution with the welfare of American industries at heart, should rejoice in England's going over to the protective policy, with its inevitable raising of barriers against our own products, which now enjoy such welcome markets there.

Buying Canadian made goods is not a fad. It's organized common sense. Only foreigners can afford to ignore a policy that means our national prosperity.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years after earning homestead patent. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. Livestock may be kept on the land, except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Six months' residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in any district. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 80 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, stony or scrubby land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. COBB, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
S.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for